

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE AGITATORS SOUTH.

The Washington "Union" is, in the matter of the Nashville Convention, and its supporters and opponents, in the very unenviable predicament which is understood by the phrase "between hawk and buzzard"—that is, neither one thing nor the other. We have from it one day a chapter on one side, the next day a lecture on the other, and so on. The latest of alternations, in its number of yesterday, is on the side of the Disunionists, or, what amounts to the same thing, the Malcontent Conventionists. "We shall not," say the Editors, "depart from the general course which we have prescribed to ourselves"—that is to say, being on both sides—"in relation to the present exciting controversy between the North and the South; but, at the request of an eminent gentleman from the South, whom we believe to be as warm and devoted a patriot as there is in the whole Union, we publish the following articles from the New Orleans Delta, which he assures us represent truly the state of feeling in the great Southern emporium. We copy them merely as evidence of public sentiment in Louisiana, without expressing an opinion with regard to the sentiments which the articles express."

Fie! for shame! Frigid indifference, and cold and unfeeling neutrality, upon a question involving the existence of the Union! Does such a course become, we will not say the junior, but the venerable senior editor of the "Union"?

But to those articles from the New Orleans "Delta," which are paraded in the "Union" as rebutting testimony against the numerous extracts from Southern papers which we have copied into our columns: the venerable Editor of the "Union" knows perfectly well that the paragraphs of the "Delta" weigh absolutely nothing against the opposite testimony which we have placed before our readers, and we are glad to learn from this notice of them, before the readers of the *Union* also. We have no time to spare to-day, intending to-morrow, with God's will, to endeavor to show that there are two sides to this Convention question, and that the "Union" newspaper will find itself under the necessity of coming out, sooner or later, either for the Union or against it. Meantime, as a conclusive answer to what the "Union" and the "eminent gentleman from the South" have to say against the evidence which we have copied from the press of the South, we insert the following extract from one of the leading prints of the West, which has just caught our eye:

FROM THE WEEKLY CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF MARCH 7.
"It is in the line of our daily business to look over the leading papers of all the Southern States, and we have other means of being well posted up as to the prevailing Southern opinion and sentiment; and we are quite certain that the popular feeling and sentiment of the South is moderate in comparison with that of their Representatives. With the exception of the *Charleston Mercury*, and a few other prints, the Southern papers have very little to say about disunion, and that little is either in ridicule or denunciation of the treasonable agitation and its authors. Southern editors talk about railroads, the foreign news, the crops, steamboat explosions, the price of cotton and other staples, and the thousand other topics of newspaper discussion, just as if the Union was in no present or prospective danger. And it is also quite apparent that the usual everyday business of life goes on at the South with the same average attention as before the Union was so seriously threatened with imminent danger of dissolution. Judging from the papers and other sources of information, buying and selling goes on as usual; houses are built, ships go to sea, hotels are visited by merchants and strangers, dinners are cooked and eaten; there is marrying and giving in marriage; and, in short, all the ordinary functions of an organized society who are unconscious and fearless of danger, are daily going on among the Southern people, whom we are told their Representatives in Congress cannot control."

"We do not, therefore, believe there is any real danger of a dissolution of the Union. We believe the danger has been exaggerated, and that a panic has been designedly created by demagogues and reckless politicians."

A worthy Representative in Congress from New York has moved an inquiry into the expediency of regulating by law the transmission of intelligence by telegraph. The subject is one well worthy of inquiry; and if it had no other object than to prevent the Telegraph from daily deluging the country with wilful and mischievous falsehoods, it would be well worth a week's time of Congress to accomplish it. Our attention is at this moment drawn to the subject by the following, which we have just read in a New York paper:

"LATEST FROM WASHINGTON."

"OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE."

"WASHINGTON, MARCH 11, 1850."

"The President, it is said, has issued secret instructions to the commanders of the various military stations to hold themselves in readiness for action in case the proceedings of the Nashville Convention should require it."

This will be seen to be false on the face of it, by any one who will reflect for a moment upon it. "It is said!" By whom is it said? Where was it said? Yet many people will not think of these questions. No individual has probably ever conceived such a thing but the person who transmitted it to New York for the purpose of deception, and of making mischief, with no deeper motive, perhaps, than that he might make a merit, per next day's "special correspondence" of contradicting a story which is a sheer fabrication of his own.

The next story will be, as likely as not, that it is said that the President has ordered a hundred or two barrels of gunpowder to be placed in the basement or cellars of the Capitol, in order to blow up both Houses of Congress!

FREE-SOIL NOMINATIONS.—The Free-Soil Convention of the State of Rhode Island, in session at Providence, has made the following nominations for State officers:

For Governor, EDWARD HARRIS; Lieut. Governor, BENJAMIN S. THURSTON; (also a Democratic member of Congress); Secretary of State, SAMUEL P. JACKSON; General Treasurer, GEORGE H. CRUICK.

SOUTHERN COLONY IN CALIFORNIA.—The following appears in the advertising columns of the "Mississippi," and we copy it as a matter of general interest:

"California.—The Southern Slave Colony.—Citizens of the slave States desiring to emigrate to California with their slave property, are requested to send their names, number of slaves, and period of contemplated departure, to the address of 'Southern Slave Colony,' Jackson, Mississippi."

"All letters, to meet with attention, must be post paid. It is the desire of the friends of this enterprise to settle in the richest mining and agricultural portions of California, and to secure the uninterrupted enjoyment of slave property. It is estimated that by the first of May next the members of the Slave Colony will amount to about five thousand and the slaves to about ten thousand. The mode of effecting emigration, and the private transmission to actual members."

PUBLIC MEETING IN GEORGIA.

A public meeting, irrespective of party, was convened at Cassville, Georgia, on the 5th instant, at which the following resolutions, among others, were adopted:

"Resolved, That Congress ought to admit California as a State (with proper limits) into the Union; and in doing so Congress has no power to say whether slavery shall or shall not exist within her limits, nor can it impose upon her any condition as to her form of government, except that it shall be republican."

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the Southern Convention proposed to be held at Nashville, cherishing as we do a strong attachment to the Union; and we pledge ourselves to support the President in using all constitutional means in his power to protect it from violence for any cause now known to us."

"Resolved, That we condemn the action of the late Legislature of this State, in requiring the Governor to call a Convention of the people of the State in the event that California is admitted into the Union as a State; and hope he will not, for such a cause, call the people from their homes, and thus burden them with unnecessary expense, and increase the excitement of the public mind."

THE MARYLAND BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Legislature of MARYLAND, before adjournment, provided for a block of marble from that State for the Washington Monument, now in the course of erection in this city, and directed that, in addition to the coat-of-arms of the State, the following inscription be placed upon the block:

"MARYLAND: The memorial of her regard for the Father of his Country, and of her cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to the American Union."

The impossibility of marking a definite line of separation in this country where Nature has indicated none—where Nature has declared that there can be done; the absurdity of supposing that the Mississippi river can be severed in twain, and that two distinct nations could dwell peaceably together in the great valley of that river—these are considerations and facts which, it would seem, the wisest phreny could not overlook. The Great West—if this useless agitation goes on much longer—the Great West will be likely to take the matter in hand, and give the disorganizers of all sections to understand that they are presuming too far, and that it is a mistake on their part if they suppose that the integrity of this Union and the grand destiny of the American Republic are to be disposed of at their pleasure.—*Balt. American*.

THE DISASTER ON THE ALABAMA RIVER.

The following letter, which we copy from the Montgomery Journal, gives an authentic account of the late distressing calamity from the burning of a steamboat on the Alabama river, of which we have heretofore published a telegraphic report:

BRIDGEPORT, (ALA.) MARCH 6, 1850.

The steamboat *Orion*, St. John, Capt. T. MEARER, left Mobile on Monday evening for Montgomery, and when about four miles above this place was discovered to be on fire on the larboard side, near the boilers. I was sitting directly above it when it first made its appearance. We had just taken on board about fifty cords of pine wood, and my opinion is that in less than three minutes from the time it was first discovered the cabin was an entire shell of flame. There were about one hundred and twenty souls on the boat at the time, and I have not seen more than fifty persons since I came ashore. As soon as the fire was discovered the pilot steered her toward the shore, where she reached before her wheel-ropes burnt off. She ran ashore in a very dense canebrake, her bows on, and her stern standing out in the river. Those who were on the front part of the boat got ashore, who were but few; the greater part of the passengers ran to the stern of the boat to get in the yawl, but the deck hands and firemen had taken possession of it, and had left the boat. The yawl went forward now impossible, as the boat was one sheet of fire, and there was great danger of the cabin falling on them. As the fire spread aft the scene was terrible: ladies and children had gathered in the extreme afterpart of the boat, and their cries for help can never be erased from my memory. If the yawl had been brought back they might have been saved; but the deck hands who had taken it, ran it ashore in the canebrake, and before the captain and his brother, they were all burnt or drowned without an exception. The captain did all he could to rescue the passengers, and he did succeed in taking those off who were on the ladder. Those who were fortunate enough to get ashore were taken to the house of Mr. MARK H. PATTIWAY, where every thing was done for them that lay in his power. Several were badly burnt, but Dr. CALDWELL, of Camden, was among the passengers, and he did all in his power to alleviate their condition, although he was severely injured by the fire.

The captain did all in his power, but no earthly power could have done any thing under the circumstances. Had the canebrake taken fire, all who had got ashore and in the yawl would have been burnt. I got considerably bruised internally, and one of my hands is slightly burnt, but I am thankful that it is not worse. The safety valves burst off, or in all probability the boilers would have burst, the fire having melted the joints of the steam-pipes, and a great many persons, supposing the boilers were bursting, jumped into the river and were drowned. It is now well ascertained how many lives were lost, but none will be correctly saved. But one thing is sure, neither lady nor child remains to tell the tale. There was a passenger on board who had a life-preserver and could swim, but refused to give it to a lady who asked it for her child. All the ladies were willing to sacrifice their own lives for the preservation of their children.

FROM THE COLUMBIA (S. C.) TELEGRAPH.

SAD INTELLIGENCE.—From private despatches received by friends in Camden, we learn that JAMES R. McKIN and his aged mother were both lost on the steamboat recently burnt on the Alabama river. Also, Mrs. VAGHAN and daughter, formerly of the same place. Our own townsman, Col. JOHN S. PRESTON, was on board, but we are happy to state escaped unhurt, and returned last evening to the bosom of his anxious family. He states that the catastrophe was almost instantaneous, scarce two minutes elapsing from the cry of "fire" to the falling in of the entire deck. He thinks that all those in the stern of the boat must have perished, in number from thirty to thirty-five persons. He was standing at the bow, and as the boat swung round to the shore he, with several others, leaped into a canoe, and thus escaped.

A LIGHTHOUSE SUNK.—The new lighthouse, in the course of erection on the Bishop's Rock, about twelve leagues west of Land's End, totally disappeared in the early part of February, it is supposed by the violence of the wind, the sea not being particularly heavy. The cast-iron column of the edifice was broken off a foot or two above the surface. The building of this lighthouse was commenced in 1847, and it was to be completed during the present year.

THE BANK ROBBERY IN SAVANNAH.—The Savannah Georgian, speaking of the absconding of G. J. Bulloch, the cashier of the Central Railroad and Banking Company, says he took a large amount of the funds of the bank with him. It would appear from it that it is not a case of defalcation, but of robbery. The amount taken is stated to be \$100,000, in notes of the bank. James Quantock, jr., who was arrested on a charge of being accessory, was brought before Justice Relford and Eaden, and by them admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000, to take his trial before the Superior Court at the term in May next.

The Savannah Republican of Wednesday says: At an auction sale on Tuesday 25 shares of the stock of the bank sold at 90, which is the highest sale at auction for several years. This indicates that the stock will not be much affected by the "financial" operations of the late cashier.

A HORSE'S OPINION OF PLANK ROADS.—The North Carolina Statesman tells the following anecdote of an old farmer, of that region, who had tried the plank road:

"He was at first much opposed to the plank road, and thought it would be a waste of money to build it. But came to Fayetteville with his wagon and produce, and drove on it some miles. When he got back to Chatham, our merchant friend asked him if he had seen the plank road? 'Yes,' he said, 'he had seen it.' 'Well, don't you think you can carry four times as much weight on it with your four horse team, as on a common road?' 'Oh yes,' says he, 'it's first-rate, and it's a fact that when the wagon got to the end of the plank and struck the heavy dirt road, every horse stopped and looked round.'"

ELOQUENCE AND PATRIOTISM.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

We have been favored by Senator DAVIS, of Mississippi, with a pamphlet copy of his speech on the subject of slavery in the Territories, delivered in the Senate of the United States, February 13 and 14. Senator DAVIS is able, eloquent, and patriotic; and, however men may differ with him on some points which he discusses in this speech, they cannot but respect him for his sincerity, honesty, and patriotism. Our main object in referring to the speech of Mr. DAVIS was to quote the following patriotic sentences:

"Lightly and loosely Representatives of Southern people have been denounced as disunionists by that portion of the Northern press which most disturbs the harmony and endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Such, even, has been my own case, though the man does not breathe at whose door the charge of disunion might not as well be laid as at mine. The son of a revolutionary soldier, attachment to this Union was among the first lessons of my childhood; bred to the service of my country, from boyhood to mature age I wore its uniform. Through the brightest portion of my life I was accustomed to see our flag, historic emblem of the Union, rise with the rising and fall with the setting sun. I look upon it now with the affection of early love, and seek to maintain and preserve it by a strict adherence to the Constitution, from which it had its birth, and by the nurture of which its stars have come so much to outnumber its original stripes. Shall that flag, which has gathered her glory in every war, and whose more radiant still by the conquest of peace—shall that flag now be torn by domestic faction, and trodden in the dust by petty sectional rivalry?"

THE CONVENTION QUESTION IN TENNESSEE.

FROM THE "REPUBLICAN BANNER AND NASHVILLE WHIG" OF MARCH 6.

Tennessee in Washington.—The Position of the State with Reference to the Proposed Convention.

The resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee at its recent session have, as it appears, excited considerable attention at Washington, in consequence of Mr. Senator TURNER's having stepped into the arena, in order if possible to keep the Conventionists in countenance.

It will be recollected by our readers that, in publishing the resolutions in question, an amendment attached at the last moment almost of the session was not given by us at the time, with the others—an omission corrected, however, as will be seen by reference to our files, as soon as we were informed of it. The amendment was of but little consequence, being merely a reiteration of the old worn-out declaration of that side in the late canvass, and beyond which they endeavored in vain to push Gen. Trousdale.

The National Intelligencer, in copying our article, did so doubtless before the correction reached it; and thus was in no way responsible for our error, but it fell into another (through the error of a compositor) in having credited our article, by mistake, to the Nashville Union. Mr. TURNER, thereupon, rose in his place in the Senate and caused the Secretary thereof to read our article with the resolutions incorporated, telling the Senate and the nation that the Union was not responsible for it, (thereby depriving our neighbor of the credit of having originated views complemented in all quarters as highly patriotic and proper,) and without doubt fairly electrifying the august body there assembled with sentiments so worthy to be heard at the present time in the Capitol of the United States!

Now, if Mr. TURNER had stopped at that point he would have done very well. But he went further. He endeavored to create the impression that the people of Tennessee would act with the Conventionists, when every thing proves that neither party here can act with them. The effort was made in the Legislature to provide delegates to that body, and the attempt failed. And as the climax to that failure, the Whigs having condemned it, the Democratic members of the Legislature came out over their own signatures with a laudation of the position taken by General Cass; and of course fully commendatory of the positions assumed by the Conventionists. And, in addition to all this, both branches of the Legislature passed resolutions breathing the highest devotion to the Union, and, by consequence, another condemnation of the positions assumed by the ultras of South Carolina and Mississippi. That all this is so, every man in Tennessee can avouch.

Tennessee, then, we still maintain, is against the movement, as its objects are understood, Senator Turner to the contrary notwithstanding; and, as yet, the declaration made by us, and read in the United States Senate, holds good, viz. "TENNESSEE HAS NO PART NOR LOT IN THE MATTER."

FROM THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LOUISVILLE PUBLIC JOURNAL.

FRANKFORT, MARCH 2—P. M.

The House of Representatives met on Thursday night specially for the purpose of considering the resolutions in relation to the action of Congress upon the subject of slavery, and, after spending some three hours in confusion, it adjourned without touching them at all. Last night the House met again for the same purpose, and almost immediately disposed of the matter by laying upon the table the whole of the several sets of resolutions that had been presented. This, I presume, is the end of that subject so far as this Legislature is concerned. The Senate expressly endorsed Mr. CLAY's course here, and resolutions which it adopted. The House has impliedly done the same thing, by declaring in effect that he needs no instructions.

It may be mentioned here that a few hours before this vote was taken in the House, the Senate had rejected, for the second time, the proposition to send delegates to the Nashville Convention. This action shows very clearly Kentucky's attachment to the Union, and her disposition to take a moderate course between ultra on each side of her, while at the same time her action upon the Covington and Cincinnati bridge charter, as well as on other subjects, shows that she will not endure the least infringement or disregard of the rights of her citizens in slave property.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, MARCH 9.—The steamer *Georgia* has arrived here with two weeks' late advices from California. She brings two hundred and fifty passengers and one million dollars worth of gold dust. Also, all the mails of the steamers Panama and California. The whole travelling time from San Francisco to New York, by this arrival, was but twenty-seven days!

The Collector of San Francisco seized the ship *Callo*, under a charge of smuggling. Both ship and cargo were sold. A large quantity of her cargo was shipped on freight by American citizens.

The advices from the mines continue very favorable. Since the flood at Sacramento City the miners have been very busy and successful.

General Conroy, chief of the Mexican Commission for running the boundary, arrived at San Diego on the 17th January.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10.—The *Empire City* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Chagres. She brings no later news from California, but has over one hundred passengers and half a million dollars in gold dust. Col. FREEMONT, his Lady and daughter, came passengers, and are now at the Irving House.

Hon. SAMUEL ADAMS, an old and highly respected citizen of Arkansas, died at his residence in that State on the 27th ultimo. In 1844 he was the presiding officer in the State Senate, and for a short time acting Governor. Subsequently he was elected State Treasurer, a station which he occupied until his resignation, on account of ill health, a few months since.

FROM YUCATAN.

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 7.—We have received late accounts from Yucatan. The war, in all probability, has been ended. The Indians have surrendered. They were beaten, and their ring-leaders captured.

The steamer *Crescent City* has sailed from New Orleans for Chagres, with two hundred and thirty-one passengers on board.

FOREIGN.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18, 1850.

RUSSIA supports Greece in her quarrel with England, and will assist her, should it be necessary; but, with a Russian fleet on the shores of Greece, and a Russian army in her territory, where would be the security of Turkey? We have no idea whatever that the real causes for the strong measures which England has taken in respect of Greece are those which have been brought forward. The real motive for sending the English fleet to Greece is said to be the knowledge possessed by the English Government that the Czar desires to put his son-in-law, the Prince of LEUCHTENBERG, upon the throne of Greece. Negotiations are now being opened with King OTTO I. in order to obtain an abdication in favor of the Prince. The Czar would, it is rumored, easily obtain the good-will of the Turkish Minister, and, probably, the Cabinet of LOUIS NAPOLEON would not be unfavorable to the scheme; but the English Government will most strenuously oppose it. There was a radical error, we think, in the establishment of this kingdom of GREECE: a republic under protection is rather an anomalous state of things, but a monarchy in that position is certainly much more so. What, then, shall we say of a monarchy under the treaty of three other sovereigns? Of Otto, King of Greece, supported by the Emperor of Russia, the Queen of England, and the President of France? for in this condition he is placed by the treaty which made him King. Under the protection of one of these he would be a puppet; under that of three, he is the fertile source of rivalry, and may be the cause of war between them. The great mistake was in founding such a monarchy, and one of the consequences is the present position of England in respect to it. This position she has to assume under pretences which Europe will misconstrue to her disadvantage, whilst the Greek Court will avail itself of the concealment of the real cause, and assume the character of martyrdom and injured innocence. We may not yet know what that real cause is, but we have sufficient dependence upon the judgment and sound policy of Lord PALMERSTON to feel assured that, when the development is made, the judgment of all impartial persons will be on his side. That the FRENCH Government is in the secret, and approves of the course which England has taken, is evident from the changed tone which it adopted upon the receipt of Lord PALMERSTON's reply to the French official inquiries, and its ready acceptance of the office of a friendly mediator. A messenger has been dispatched to Mr. Wyse and Sir W. Parker to suspend hostile operations, and to wait the result of the mediation. It is said that the offers already made by Greece are satisfactory to our Government, and that there are substantial grounds for anticipating a speedy termination of all difficulties. We sincerely hope it will prove so. AUSTRIA has, in this affair, shown her subservience to RUSSIA, by directing her Minister at Athens to conform his conduct to that of the Russian Ambassador, in all things relating to the difference between England and Greece.

We think we are warranted in asserting that the condition of FRANCE is improving in every respect, and in every class of people, excepting in the case of the agriculturists. The price of grain is falling almost every day. That a similar distress should arise in France, where there is a high protective duty against the importation of foreign grain, and in England, where it is admitted duty free, is a curious problem for the political economist to solve. PARIS has never been so gay since the fall of the monarchy as it is at this moment. Cabinet-makers, milliners, upholsterers, and all businesses which administer to the wants of the fashionable world, are in full employment. The thread and cotton spinners in Flanders and Alsace are very busy; the sugar refiners were never more prosperous; wages are higher at Lyons and St. Etienne than they have been for several years past, and the preachings of the Socialist demagogues among the workmen there have not induced the latter to abandon their honest and profitable employment. All the raw materials used in manufactures have risen considerably in price; particularly silk and wool. The manufacture of iron is not so brisk as could be desired; and the low, and still falling price of wine, does not remunerate the producer. With these exceptions, the condition of France, both in Paris and the provinces, is admitted, even by the opponents of the Government, to be satisfactory. The specie in the Bank of France is said to exceed the currency. Since the slight disturbances in Paris about cutting down the tree of liberty, in which affair both the Government and the police are accused of having acted with unnecessary hardness, Paris has been more than usually quiet. There is not at present any rumour of a modification in the Cabinet. The Red party and Socialists are, no doubt, active and vigilant, and it is thought extremely probable that they will carry their candidates, in the departments at least, in the elections to fill vacancies in the National Assembly, which are now about being held. This party is also very active in Paris, and they will strive very zealously to return three Socialists to supply the vacancies in the representation of that city; but it is not expected that they will succeed. Their movements are watched very closely by the police, and a large military force is at hand to check the first symptoms of disorder; but no apprehension of anything, beyond the noisy ebullition of a popular election, is entertained. The Assembly is still occupied, and will probably continue so for another month, with the second reading of the public instruction bill. This bill contains 104 separate articles, most of which will be debated, and more than fifty amendments have already been proposed.

The French Government has taken a very decisive step in the publication of a decree which places the whole of France under a sort of military surveillance, induced by an apprehension that the Socialists will try a new manifestation on the 24th instant—the second anniversary of the Revolution. This *regime de sabre* is not by any means agreeable; nor is it by any means consistent with constitutional liberty; but there are very few who would not prefer it to the horrors of anarchy or the licentiousness of a mob. Gen. CHANGARNIER is said to have declared his wish to be considered as a candidate for the Presidency at the end of the present term. The Archbishop of PARIS has announced that a conference will be held during Lent, in different churches of the capital, on the three following subjects: *Urgency, Liberty of Conscience, and Wages*. The first and last of these subjects would not, we think, be made part of a religious conference, under the sanction of the head of the church, in any other capital in Christendom; and yet we do not know why they should not. The incident, however, shows the peculiar tendencies of the social mind of France. It is a very gratifying fact that, whilst, on the 26th of January last, there were in the different localities of Paris 27,357 operatives, of whom 6,452 were unemployed, there were, out of the number 26,520 on the 10th instant, only 5,227 out of employment.

ITALY scarcely affords a line of news. The Pope is still said to be about to return to Rome. The last rumor is that he would leave Portici on the 14th or 15th instant, and reach his capital after resting a few days at Capua and Velletri. The assassin of Count ROSSI has been arrested and placed in the Castle of St. Angelo; he is a native of Rome. The Palace Brancchi, at Rome, has been purchased by the Duke of LEUCHTENBERG, son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia, for 3,240,000 francs. The Carnival at Rome has this season proved a very dull affair; the Corso was quite deserted, the general feeling of the inhabitants being against festivity, as there is scarcely a family but has suffered from the death, exile, or imprisonment of one of its members. The only news from NAPLES is an account of an irruption of Mount Vesuvius, which is said to be one of the most magnificent ever witnessed. Piedmont and the whole of the kingdom of Sardinia is peaceful and prosperous.

GERMANY is almost a blank for news at present. The Parliament of Erfurt will assemble on the 20th March: the members elected are, in great measure, conservatives, the ultra of all kinds refusing to vote. The Austrian Cabinet has expressed an opinion that the unity of Germany is more likely to be effected by closely uniting the material interests of the several States than by convoking Parliaments, whether at Erfurt or Frankfurt. The Austrian Government has accordingly, instead of attempting to effect a commercial compromise between the German "Zoll-Verein" and the Austrian empire, presented a formal address to the German Central Power, to the effect "that it may be pleased to convocate a Customs-Congress, to be composed of plenipotentiaries from the different German States, in order to take into consideration the question of customs and commerce."

PAUSSIA seems to be reposing after the happy termination of the struggle between the King and the Legislature about the new Constitution. The negotiations between the contending parties about the Duchies seem to be again jogging on slowly, but we trust surely—the Danish Cabinet having acceded to Lord PALMERSTON's proposal of a prolongation of the armistice between Denmark and Prussia for another term of six months. The question between Prussia, Austria, and France, and, we believe, Piedmont, on one side, and Switzerland on the other, with respect to the expulsion of the political refugees, who had fled from the former countries into the latter one, is very nearly adjusted. In fact, what could Switzerland do but submit, when, in addition to the above powerful array against her, the Czar of Russia threw his tremendous weight into the already overweighed scale?

Thus, we hope, the three little sparks of war—GREECE, HOLSTEIN, and SWITZERLAND—which, when we last wrote, were threatening mischief from the mass of combustibles with which they were surrounded, are nearly, if not entirely, extinguished.

The only news from TURKEY is that diplomatic relations between the Porte and Austria have not yet been resumed, and that the Turkish ministers have remonstrated strongly against the continued occupancy of the Danubian provinces by Russian troops. Extraordinary military levies are said to be making in Russia, and many other circumstances excite a suspicious watchfulness of the proceedings of the Czar in relation to the Ottoman Empire.

There is no doubt that, from some cause or other, the present unsettled state of diplomatic relations between AUSTRIA and TURKEY is the work of RUSSIA.

There is not much novelty in the literary world. Mr. TICKNOR's *History of Spanish Literature* has excited much notice, and been very favorably criticised. The late decision as to the validity of English copyright to the works of American authors has led to the publication of cheap editions of American works; EXETER's "Representative Men" and LAYTON's "Life of Goldsmith" have been reprinted in a very neat form for 1s. each, and Mr. BOND has advertised similar editions of leading American books. Among new English books may be noticed Mrs. HUGHES's *Hesperus, or Life in the West*, and *Times of the Civil War in Hungary* in 1848 and 1849, by an Austrian officer. Mr. DICKENS's new *Weekly Sheet*, the first number of which will appear with the March magazines, is exciting much pleasant anticipation. Mr. CHARLES KENTON thus expresses himself respecting it: "I rejoice more than I can express that Mr. DICKENS is about to cultivate a field which Defoe and Fielding would assuredly have cultivated, had their genius, like his, been cast upon this age of millions of readers. He is about to enter upon the conduct of 'a new Weekly Miscellany of General Literature,' designed for the entertainment and instruction of all classes of readers, and to help in the discussion of the most important social questions of the time. He will do his work righteously; there will be no line which, living or dying, 'he would wish to blot.' This is high, but deserved praise; and every well-wisher to truth and virtue will pray for his most triumphant success. How very different is the position in which EXETER has placed himself, to that which is occupied by CHARLES DICKENS. Mr. EXETER has declined the honor of representing the Socialists of the Saconet-Loire in the Legislative Assembly, under the plea that his literary labors demand his exclusive attention. And what are those literary labors which thus tax his exertions and his time? They are concentrated at present in a publication entitled *Les Mysteres du Peuple*, a sort of sequel to the *Mysteres de Paris*. This new work is stated to be such a description that no publisher in Paris would put his name to it, or any bookseller exhibit in his window, or any proprietor of a reading-room allow to remain on his table. It has been privately printed, and the numbers that have already appeared are distributed by deputed agents in private houses. The *Mysteres de Paris* and the *Wandering Jew* are said to be lessons of high morality in comparison with the teachings of the *Mysteres of the People*! The latter is described as being an epitome of all the falsehoods, the calumnies, and the blasphemies which have in turn assailed religion, the principles of social authority, and the safeguards of law and order. It is truly melancholy to find a mind so capable of doing good as that of EXETER thus wasting its energies and exerting its powers to demoralize and debase the age; but it is gratifying to learn that the principles and feelings of his countrymen—little fastidious as they usually are about such matters—are opposed to the circulation of his revolting trash. EXETER is wealthy, and lives in the first style of Parisian elegance. He has lately become a Socialist and a disciple of Fourier; but we do not think that the latter amiable enthusiast would have rejoiced in this addition to his flock.

FEBRUARY 21.—Nothing new has taken place in Parliament, excepting a motion of Lord STANLEY in the House of Lords for the production of papers relative to the *Dolly Brae* massacre, and the removal of the Earl of ROXBOROUGH from the magistracy, which was met by Lord CLARENDOON, who came over from Ireland on the occasion, in so masterly and convincing a manner, that, although the papers were granted, as a matter of course, the implied censure upon Ministers was turned into a triumph. A debate has taken place in the Commons on the motion of Mr. D'ISRAELI for a committee of the whole house "to consider such a revision of the poor laws of the united kingdom as may mitigate the distress of the agricultural classes." The debate was ably conducted on both sides, and D'ISRAELI was much more practical than usual; the discussion will close this evening, and we shall be enabled to report the result to-morrow.

FEBRUARY 22.—The debate upon Mr. D'ISRAELI's motion respecting the Poor Laws was concluded last night, or rather this morning, at 1 o'clock. The vote was for his proposition 252, against it 273, majority for Ministers 21; many of the usual supporters of Ministers voted for the proposition, viewing it as a mere motion for inquiry, and, had not the measure been regarded as an *entering wedge* to open the entire question of protection, and to be merely the first of a series, it would probably have been carried. Sir ROBERT PEEL and Lord JOHN RUSSELL both laid bare the covert design, which was not, in fact, denied by Mr. D'ISRAELI; and the majority, in a house of only 525 members, although small, is considered abundantly decisive.

A treaty of commerce has been signed at BERLIN between PAUSSIA and BELGIUM.

There is yet a difficulty about the SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN question; for although DENMARK has consented to an extension of the armistice, yet it is rumored that such consent is coupled with stipulations which PAUSSIA will not agree to.

A late letter from BERLIN states that a RUSSIAN note has been received by the PAUSSIAN Government, in which the latter is categorically required to abstain from all further reforms. Should it not do so, RUSSIA and AUSTRIA will enforce existing treaties, which they consider are opposed to the measures recently adopted by the PAUSSIAN Government. This note will be immediately submitted to both Chambers of the PAUSSIAN Legislature.

A very numerous meeting of the friends to the proposed Industrial Exhibition of 1851 was held yesterday in Willis's Rooms, Westminster. It was attended by the High Bailiff, the Earl of Carlisle, the Bishop of London, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord Ashley, the Bishop of Oxford, the French, Prussian, American, and Belgian Ministers, Lord Brougham, Lord Ashburton, Mr. Cobden, &c. Each of the foreign ministers named took part in the proceedings, either in moving or seconding resolutions, and the whole was characterized by great unanimity and zeal; we might say, enthusiasm. We regret that Mr. LAWRENCE looked languid from his late indisposition; but he spoke with great earnestness and effect, and was most loudly cheered. He seconded a resolution which was proposed by the Prussian Minister, (Chevalier BUNSEN,) to the effect that "All foreign nations will cordially promote the endeavors of England to carry out an un-

derstanding in which all nations have an interest." We subjoin the report of Mr. LAWRENCE's observations, taken from the *Times* of this morning:

"He had observed with deep interest the commencement and progress of this great proposed international industrial convention. He had watched it from its inception, and he begged to say that the mind that conceived this great project, as well as the industry which had so nearly consummated the preliminary arrangements, demanded his most profound respect and admiration. (Cheers.) He appeared there as the representative of a youthful but great nation. (Cheers.) He came there to offer his thanks to Prince Albert and the British people for the magnanimous and glorious opportunity they gave to all mankind to come here upon this occasion. Upon the part of the people of the United States he came here to stretch out the hand of fellowship to the British people. He looked upon this great proposed convention as tending to something more than merely to improve ourselves in the industrial arts. He looked upon it as a great world's practical peace conference. (Cheers.) What was required at this period but international communication? (Cheers.) Let the people of all